



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Fig. 1. p. 447.

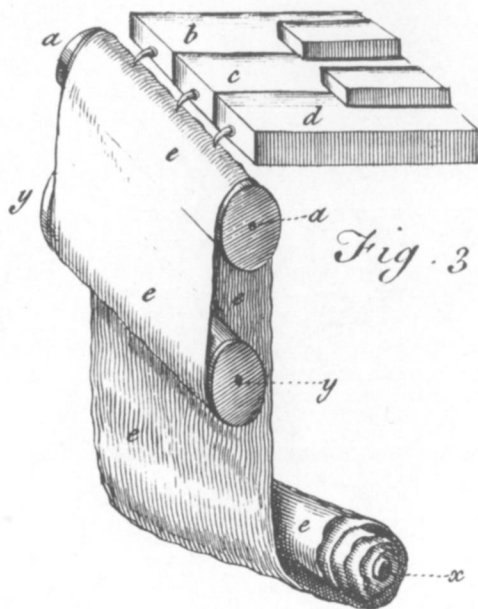
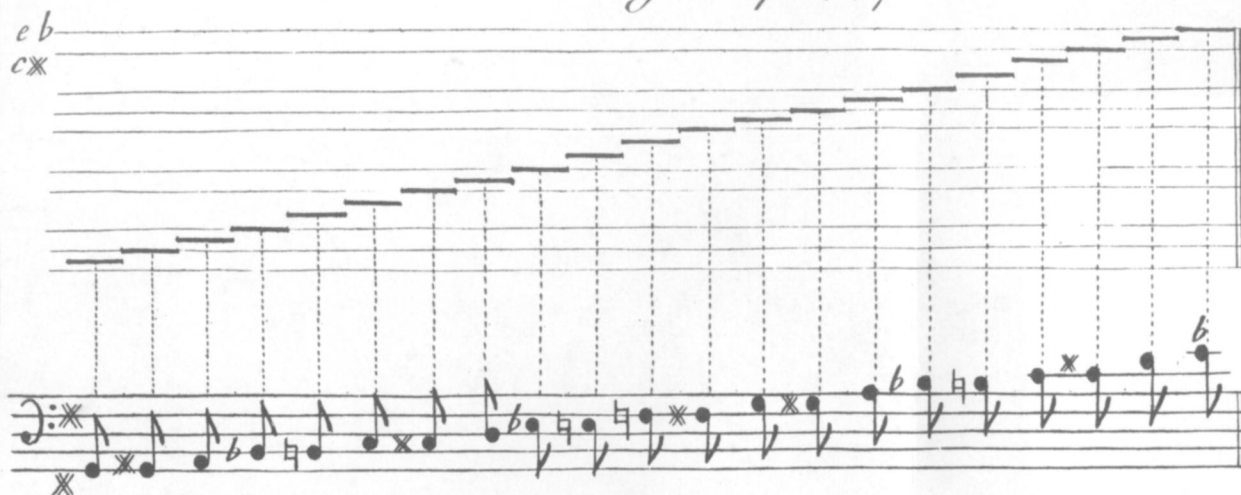


Fig. 3. p. 448.

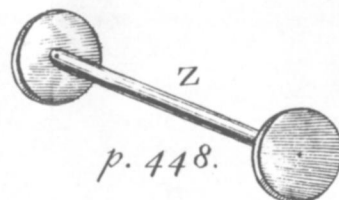


Fig. 1. p. 447.

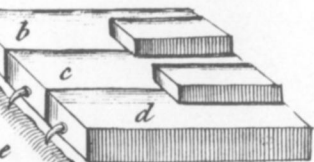
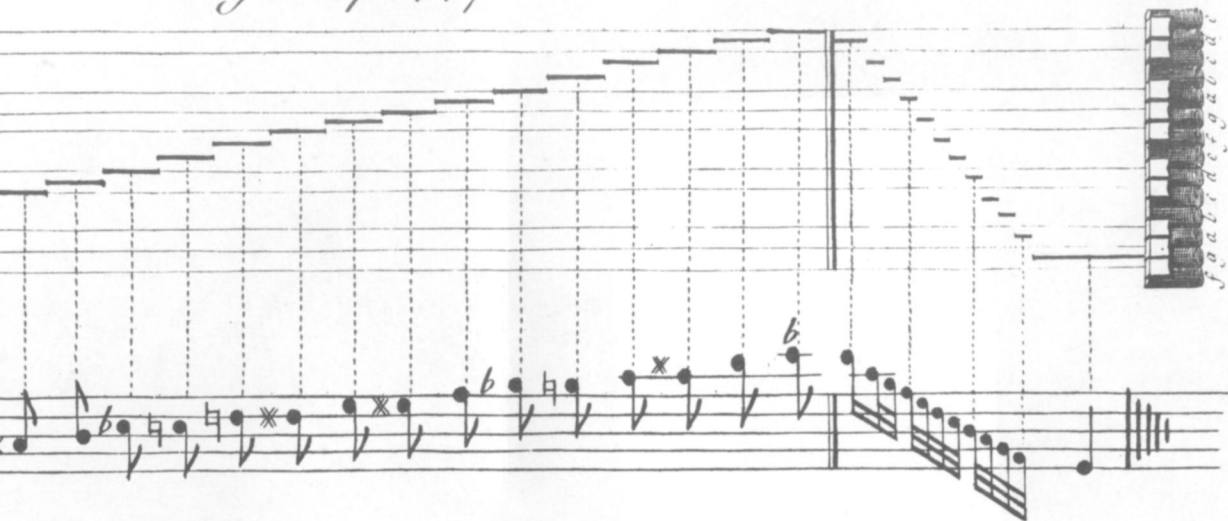


Fig. 2. p. 447.

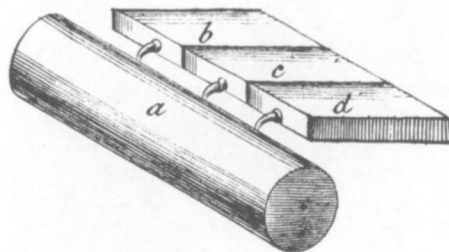
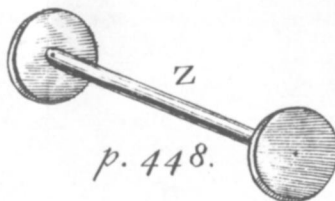
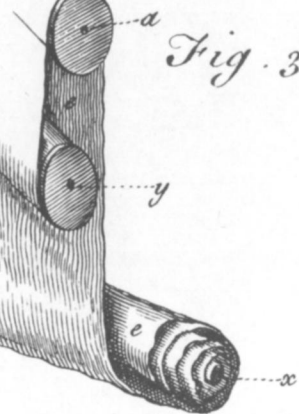


Fig. 3. p. 448.



p. 448.

II. *A Letter from Mr. John Freke F. R. S. Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, to the President of the Royal Society, inclosing a Paper of the late Rev. Mr. Creed, concerning a Machine to write down Extempore Voluntaries, or other Pieces of Music.*

S I R,

Read March 12. 1746-7. I THINK the inclosed Paper is the Effect of great Ingenuity and much Thought; and as the Subject-Matter of it may tend to give great Improvement and Pleasure to many, not only in our own Country, but every-where, I hope my presenting it may not be thought improper that it may thereby be printed and published to the World.

It was invented and written by Mr. *Creed*, a Clergyman, who was esteemed, by those who knew him, to be a Man well acquainted with all kinds of mathematical Knowledge. It was sent me by a Gentleman of very distinguished Merit and Worth; if therefore from hence this Paper shall be thought proper to be published in the *Philosophical Transactions*. It will prevent its being lost to Mankind. I am,

S I R,

Your very humble

and obliged Servant,

John Freke.

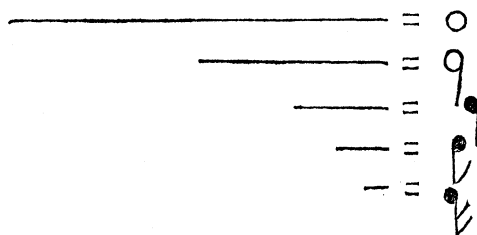
A Demonstration of the Possibility of making a Machine that shall write Extempore Voluntaries, or other Pieces of Music, as fast as any Master shall be able to play them upon an Organ, Harpsichord, &c. and that in a Character more natural and intelligible, and more expressive of all the Varieties those Instruments are capable of exhibiting, than the Character now in Use.

Maxim I.

ALL the Varieties those Instruments afford fall under these three Heads: *First*, The various Durations of Sounds, commonly called *Minims*, *Crotchets*, &c. *Secondly*, The various Durations of Silence, commonly called *Rests*. *Thirdly*, The various Degrees of Acuteness or Gravity in musical Sounds, as *A re*, *B mi*, &c.

Maxim II.

Straight Lines, whose Lengths are geometrically proportion'd to the various Durations of musical Sounds, will naturally and intelligibly represent those Durations. *Ex. gr.*

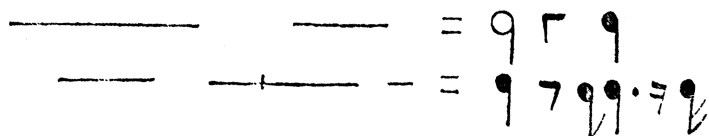


The first Line (being 2 Inches) represents a *Semibreve*.
 The second is 1 Inch, and denotes a *Minim*.
 The third is half an Inch, and signifies a *Crotchet*.
 The fourth is a Quarter, and answers to a *Quaver*.
 The fifth is an Eighth, and stands for a *Semiquaver*.

Maxim

Maxim III.

The Quantity of the blank Intervals, or Discontinuity of the Lines, will exactly represent the Duration of Silence or Rests. *Ex. gr.*

*Maxim IV.*

The different Degrees of musical Sounds, as *Gamm*, *A re*, *B mi*, &c. may be represented by the different Situations of those black Lines upon the red ones or faint ones. *Ex. gr. see TAB. I. Fig. 1.*

Problem.

To make a Machine to write Music in the aforesaid Character as fast as it can be play'd upon the Organ or Harpsichord, to which the Machine is fixed.

Postulatum.

That a Cylinder may be made by the Application of a circulating, not a vibrating, *Pendulum*, to move equally upon its *Axis* the Quantity of 1 Inch in a Second of Time, which is about the Duration of a *Minim* in *Allegro's*;

Suppose the Cylinder *a* (see *Fig. 2.*) to be such, and to move under the Keys of an Organ, as *b, c, d,*

and nail Points under the Heads of the Keys, it is manifest, that if an Organist play a *Minim* upon *c*, that is, if he press down *c* for the Space of a Second, the Nail will make a Scratch upon the Cylinder of 1 Inch in Length, which is my Mark for a *Minim*.

Again, if he rest a *Crotchet*, that is, if he cease playing for the Space of half a Second, the Cylinder will have moved under the Nails half an Inch without any Scratch; but if the Organist next presseth down *d* for the Space of half a Second, the Nail under *d* will make a Scratch upon the Cylinder half an Inch long, which is my Mark for a *Crotchet*. It will likewise be differently situated from the Scratch that was made by *c*, and consequently distinguished from it as much as the Notes now in Use are from one another by their different Situation in the Lines. (*Vide Fig. 1.*)

These three Instances include all that can be performed upon an Organ, &c. (Maxim I.)

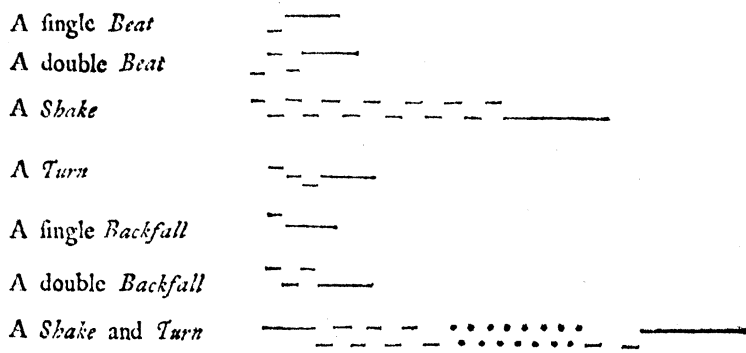
Therefore it is already demonstrated, that whatever is play'd upon the Organ during one Revolution of the Cylinder *a* (*Fig. 2.*) will be inscribed upon it in intelligible Characters. — I proceed to shew how this Operation may be continued for a long time.

In *Fig. 3.* *aa*, *b*, *c*, *d*, are the same as in *Fig. 2.* Let *x* be a long Scroll of Paper wound upon such a Cylinder as *z*. Let *eeee* be the same Scroll brought over the Cylinder *aa*, to be wound upon the Cylinder *yy*, as fast as the Motion of *aa* (which is determined by a *Pendulum*) will permit.

It is manifest, that whatever is play'd upon the Organ during the winding up of *yy* will be written on the Scroll by the Pencils *b*, *c*, *d*, &c.

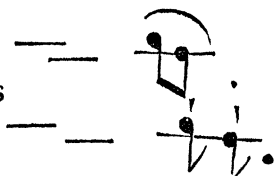
All

All the Graces in Music being only a swift Succession of Sounds of minute Duration will be expressed by the Pencils by small Hatches geometrically proportion'd to those Durations. *Ex. gr.*



If a Line commence exactly over or under the Termination of another, it is an Indication of a *Slur*; as

So a small Interval indicates the contrary; as



Flat or sharp Notes are implied by their Situation on the red Lines; the natural Notes being always drawn between them, *viz.* in the Spaces. (*Vide* Fig. 1.)

The Scroll may be prepared before-hand with red Lines to fall under their respective Pencils. It is the surest Way to rule them after; tho' it is feasible or possible to contrive that they may be ruled the same Instant the Music is writing.

The Places of the Bars may be noted by two supernumerary Pencils, with a Communication to the Hand or Foot of a Person beating Time.

Grave

Grave Music from brisk, flow from fast, &c. will be better distinguished by this Machine, than in the ordinary Way by the Words *Adagio*, *Allegro*, *Grave*, *Presto*, &c. for, by these Words, we only know in general this must be slow or fast, but not to what Degree, that being left to the Imagination of the Performer; but here I know exactly how many Notes must be play'd in a Second of Time; *viz.* as many as are contain'd in 1 Inch of the Scroll *per Poslulatum* P. 447.

Lastly, Whereas, in the ordinary Way of writing Music, you have either no Character for Graces, or such as do not denote the Time and Manner of their Performance, here you have the minutest Particles of Sound that compose the most transient Graces mathematically delineated.

N. B. Tho', to facilitate the Demonstration, I suppose the Pencils to be fixed under the Heads of the Keys, and consequently to require a very broad Scroll to pass under them; yet I intend the Pencils a more commodious Situation, *viz.* the Motion of the Keys to be communicated by small Rods to them (which I know better how to do than to describe, the Scheme would be so perplex'd). The Pencils are to be made of Steel, and ranged in close Order like the Teeth of a small Comb, so that a very narrow Scroll will do. I can prepare the Paper to receive a very black Impression from the Pencils at so cheap a Rate, that, at the Expence of 6 *d.* in Paper, I can take in Writing all the Music that the swiftest Hand shall be able to play in an Hour.